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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
ALAM, SHAHID AL	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2162	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/002,795	REED ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shahid Al Alam	2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 March 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *13 March 2008* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed March 14, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to Applicant's argument, Vanderpool teaches a method of transforming and storing data for search and display thereof includes providing image data for a plurality of objects with each object associated with a corresponding identifier of a plurality of identifiers. At least one group of textual data records for the plurality of objects associated with corresponding identifiers is also provided with each group of textual data records including data records having a same or different table mapped format. The database includes a plurality of index tables at least in part corresponding to searchable data fields of the plurality of data fields of the textual files. The image data for each of the plurality of objects is compressed resulting in at least one compressed image for each object, if an image for the object is available, and the at least one compressed image for each object is stored to the master optical disc as a function of the identifier. A program for manipulating the stored image data and textual data is also stored on the master optical disc with the database and images. Various user defined inputs are provided to the database builder. Such user-defined inputs may include: lists of the fields of the various commonly formatted data which the database builder is to index in table form; list of fields to be used as summary data; and the data to be used as tax data.

In view of the above, the examiner contends that all limitations as recited in the claims and argument have been addressed in this Action.

For the above reasons, Examiner believed that rejection of the last Office action was proper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 - 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Number 5,781,773 issued to Thomas Vanderpool et al. (hereinafter "Vanderpool").

With respect to claim 1, Vanderpool teaches a process for use in a database system (col. 2, lines 51-54, Fig. 1), comprising:

storing data (for search and display of data using a computer with an optical media read apparatus for communication with the computer includes providing a database stored on optical media which is accessible utilizing the computer, col. 2, lines 51-54) according to a first user-defined data type in a table (each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, col. 3, lines 1-2);

associating at least a first compression routine with the first user-defined data type (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field Of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1- 2); and

using the first compression routine to compress the data according to the first user-defined data type (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1- 2).

As to claim 2, Vanderpool teaches using a second compression routine, to compress (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. - Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields; col. 2, lines 63 - col. 3, lines 1- 2) the data to improve compression efficiency (the large data volume efficiently for transfer of all the data without errors; col. 7, lines 19-20).

As to claim 3, Vanderpool teaches using the first and second compression routines comprises using user-defined data type methods (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, col. 2, line 63 - col. 3, line 2).

As to claim 4, Vanderpool teaches using the user-defined data type methods comprises using methods built in with the first user-defined data type (each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, col. 3, lines 1-2).

As to claim 5, Vanderpool teaches using the first compression routine comprises using a first compression method built in with the first user-defined data type

(the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, col. 2, line 63 - col. 3, line 2 and col. 6, lines 37-38).

As to claim 6, Vanderpool teaches providing a user-defined method executable to invoke the first compression method (with respect to the table driven merge program, the resulting commonly aligned property type data records and the commonly aligned tax data records are merged into a text record merge file by executable program, col. 8, lines 8-11).

As to claim 7, Vanderpool teaches invoking the user-defined method to invoke a second compression method built in with the first user-defined data type (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, col. 2, line 63 - col. 3, line 2 and col. 6, lines 37-38).

As to claim 8, Vanderpool teaches invoking the user-defined method comprises invoking the user-defined method to alter compression efficiency (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2 and col. 6, lines 37-38, and the large data volume efficiently for transfer of all the data without errors, col. 7, lines 19-20).

As to claim 9, Vanderpool teaches providing a second user-defined data type built upon the first user-defined data type (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2 and col. 6, lines 37-38).

As to claim 10, Vanderpool teaches storing a first type of data using the first user-defined data type and storing a second type of data using the second user defined data type (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image, col. 3, lines 38-40).

As to claim 11, Vanderpool teaches using a second compression routine to compress the second type of data (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2 and col. 6, lines 37-38).

As to claim 12, Vanderpool teaches inheriting at least a data structure and at least a built-in method from the first, user-defined data type into the second user defined data type (see col. 3, lines 39-40).

With respect to claim 13, Vanderpool teaches an article comprising at least one storage medium containing instructions that when executed cause a system (col. 8, lines 8-11) to:

store data (for search and display of data using a computer with an optical media read apparatus for communication with the computer includes providing a database stored on optical media which is accessible utilizing the computer, see col. 2, lines 51-54) according to a first user-defined data type (each interface allows a user

to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, see col. 3, lines 1-2); and

associate a first compression routine with the first user-defined data type for compressing the data (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, see col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2 and col. 6, lines 37-38).

As to claim 14, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed cause the system to associate a second compression routine with the first user-defined data type, the first and second compression routines (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a

search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, see col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2 and col. 6, lines 37-38) providing different compression algorithms (the user search and display software, decompression software for both decompressing the main image in accordance with the JPEG standard and the thumbnail image in accordance with the compression algorithm, and other user interface software such as that necessary for permitting use of mouse and display controls, see col. 9, lines 19-23).

As to claim 15, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed cause the " system to provide the first compression routine as a method built in with the first user-defined data type (with respect to the table driven merge program, the resulting commonly aligned property type data records and the commonly aligned tax data records are merged into a text record merge file by executable program, see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col. 2, lines 51-54).

As to claim 16, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed cause the system to provide the second compression routine as a method built in with the first user-defined data type (with respect to the table driven merge program, the resulting commonly aligned property type data records and the commonly aligned tax data records are merged into a text record merge file by executable program, see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col. 2, lines 51-54).

As to claim 17, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed (with respect to the table driven merge program, the resulting commonly aligned property type data

records and the commonly aligned tax data records are merged into a text record merge file by executable program, see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col. 2, lines 51-54) cause

the system to associated a first data structure with the first user- defined data type, the first data structure to indicate a type of compression applied on a data object (see col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2 and col. 6, lines 37-38).

As to claim 18, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed cause the system to associate a second data structure with the first user-defined data type (with respect to the table driven merge program, the resulting commonly aligned property

type data records and the commonly aligned tax data records are merged into a text record merge file by executable program, see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col. 2, lines 51-54), the second data structure to indicate a percentage amount of compression of the data object (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed " image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, see col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2 and col. 6, lines 37-38 and col. 8, lines 16-20).

As to claim 19, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed cause the system to access (with respect to the table driven merge program, the resulting commonly •aligned .property type data records and the commonly aligned tax data records are merged into a text record merge file by executable program, see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col. 2, lines 51-54) the first and second data structures of the data object when accessing the data object (col. 8,. lines 16-20).

As to claim 20, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed cause the system to store the data object in a relational table (see col. 10, lines 10-26).

As to claim 21, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed cause the system to store the data object in a relational table distributed across multiple access modules (see col. 8, lines 8-11 and coil 2, lines 51-54).

As to claim 22, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed cause the system to provide a second user-defined data type built upon the first user-defined data type (see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col. 2, lines 51-54).

As to claim 23, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed cause the system to provide a second user-defined data type built upon the first user-defined data type (see col. 11, lines 35-39).

As to claim 24, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed cause the system to inherit the first compression routine from the first user-defined data type into the second user-defined data type (see col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2 and col. 6, lines 37-38).

As to claim 25, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed (see col. 11, lines 35-39) cause the system to. associate a second compression routine with the first user-defined data type (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter

corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, see col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2); and

inherit the second compression routine from the first user-defined data type into the second user-defined data type (see col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2).

As to claim 26, Vanderpool teaches the instructions when executed cause the system to: store a first type of data using the first user-defined data type (see col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2); and

store a second type of data using the second user-defined data type (see col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2).

With respect to claim 27, Vanderpool teaches a database system (see col. 2, lines 51-54), comprising:

a storage system (for search and display of data using a computer with an optical media read apparatus for communication with the computer includes providing a database stored on optical media which is accessible utilizing the computer, see col. 2, lines 51-54) to store at least a table (each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, see col. 3, lines 1-2);

a plurality of compression routines to apply respective different compression algorithms (the user search and display Software, decompression software for both decompressing the main image in accordance with the JPEG standard and the thumbnail image in accordance with the compression algorithm, and other user

interface software such as that necessary for permitting use of mouse and display controls, see col. 9, lines 19-23); and

. a controller adapted to invoke one of plurality of compression routines to compress data stored in the table (the compressed image data includes at least a first compressed image and a second compressed image of lesser resolution than the first

compressed image. An interface is displayed for at least one searchable data field of the plurality of text fields. Each interface allows a user to define a search query for a search parameter corresponding to one of the searchable data fields, see col. 2, lines 63 to col. 3, lines 1-2).

As to claim 28, Vanderpool teaches the table includes a relational table and the data is stored in a first attribute of the relational table (see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col, 2, lines 51-54).

As to claim 29, Vanderpool teaches the first attribute is according to a first user-defined data type (see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col. 2, lines 51-54).

As to claim 30, Vanderpool teaches the plurality of compression routines are methods built in with the first user-defined data type (see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col. 2, lines 51-54).

As to claim 31, Vanderpool teaches the storage system to store a second table having a second attribute according, to a second user-defined data type built upon the first user-defined data type (see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col. 2, lines 51-54).

As to claim 32, Vanderpool teaches the controller is adapted to invoke another one of the compression routines to alter compression of the data (see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col. 2, lines 51-54).

As to claim 33, Vanderpool teaches the controller is adapted to invoke another one of the compression routines in response to a. Structured Query Language UPDATE statement (see col. 10, lines 15-17 et seq.).

As to claim 34, Vanderpool teaches the controller comprises a user-defined method (see col. 3, lines 26-27).

As to claim 35, Vanderpool teaches the plurality of compression routines comprise methods built in with the first user-defined data type the user-defined method executable to invoke the methods built in with the first user-defined data type (see col. 8, lines 8-11 and col. 2, lines 51 - 54).

As to claim 36, Vanderpool teaches comprising a plurality of access modules adapted to manage access to respective portions of the storage system (see col. 10, lines 21-23).

As to claim 37, Vanderpool teaches the table is distributed across multiple access modules (see col. 9, lines 61-64).

Conclusion

3. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shahid Al Alam whose telephone number is (571) 272-4030. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00 A.M.- 4:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E. Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Shahid Al Alam/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2162

June 21, 2008